

Halls.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	About FRIDAY, 21st August.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GORDEN" Capt. B. Wilhelm	WEDNESDAY, 25th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"DERFLINGER" Capt. E. Zickbarie	About THURSDAY, 26th August.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	About FRIDAY, 10th September.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STREAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIA	Broc	30th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOMKIN	Charbonnel	31st Aug., at 1 P.M.
HANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	OCEANIAN	Sellier	13th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	AUSTRALIEN	Rigolier	14th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through tickets to London via Paris from a £27.10 up to £27.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KODANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knotsThe speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5 P.M. (Sundays excepted).These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshien.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshien, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask or write for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight," free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI,

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Hongkong, 6th March 1908.

19, Beetham St. of

55, Park Lane Road,

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks 21 1/2 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveys).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock; and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Spotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL, Offices and Godowns.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices. No. 9, PEDDER'S HILL, a Commodious Five-roomed Dwelling House with Servants' Quarters, next to the Masonic Club.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 1 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in WORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

LEPROSY IN RATS.

MEDICAL INVESTIGATION IN JAPAN.

A Tokyo dispatch to the *Asahi* credits Dr. Shibayama, of Tokyo, with the following statement:—Some years ago leprosy germs found in the rat were studied in India and subsequently in New York. In Japan Dr. Kawamura Rokuro, now residing in Wakayama, discovered the leprosy germ in a rat in Osaka early this year. The discovery was made public in April last, when Dr. Wakamura read a paper on the subject at a meeting of medical men at the Tokyo Infectious Diseases Hospital. Later on a similar discovery was made at the Kumamoto Medical College. Dr. Ichihara, Director of the Fusan Infectious Diseases Hospital, also found leprosy germs in rats recently. He examined 500 animals, two of which were found to contain the germs. Dr. Shibayama is much interested in the matter and has himself been conducting investigations. He calculates that one rat out of every three or four thousand contains the germs. A dead rat whose hair has come out and whose tail is eaten away has almost invariably been found to contain the germs. In every rat affected with the disease the lymphatic glands have been found to be swollen, but not in the same way, as in the case of plague. The leprosy germ in the rat very closely resembles in form that found in man. It is not yet known whether the germs are identical and what connection there is between the two, and it is not yet practicable to cultivate those of the rat for testing purposes. Dr. Shibayama intends experimenting by injecting the germs into a monkey. If the experiment succeeds he intends to replant the leprosy germ found in man in animals in order to study the connection between the various germs.

AERO NAUTICS.

M. BLERIOT'S FLIGHT.

Paris, July 14.
According to detailed accounts of M. Blériot's record for a straight line flight, which he accomplished in the country between Etampes and Orleans, yesterday, he covered 47 kilometres in 56 minutes to seconds. From this aggregate, however, must be deducted 11 minutes, during which he descended into a field in order to examine his monoplane. This descent was sanctioned by the terms of the new "Prix de Voyage" recently created by the Aéro Club de France for the first aeronaut who should fly at least 40 kilometres in a straight line. The actual speed maintained by the monoplane in flight, therefore, averaged about one kilometre a minute. The machine, which has a wing surface of about 15 square metres, was able to rise after a run of 30 metres, and maintained in the air an even altitude of 40 or 50 metres throughout the voyage.

The prize of £500 is intended to be divided in the proportion of £100 to the pilot, £100 to the constructor of the successful machine, £100 to the maker of the motor, and £80 to the maker of the propeller. As M. Blériot piloted a machine of his own invention, he will receive the greater part of the prize money.

Intimations.

CHINESE INTERPRETER required at the Magistrate's Court, Sandakan, British North Borneo. Qualifications are a knowledge of the Hokien, Tiochew, Hakka, and Cantonese dialects—a knowledge of the reading and writing of the Chinese Characters is desirable. English essential.

Salary—\$50 per month Singapore Currency, with an allowance of \$10 per month in lieu of quarters.

Applications to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents,

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO GOVT.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1909.

YUEN HING,

No. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET.

FACTORY "SWATOW" KIA (LAK).

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

DEALERS

in all kinds of hand-made

DRAWN and EMBROIDERY CHINESE

LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER

WARE, &c.,

all of the best quality.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1909.

[573]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK.

THERAPION No. 1

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Rivers, Rossini, Jobert, Volpaci and others, contains all the elements to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time often a few days, it cures all the changes, effectively suppressing eruptions, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the rectum, hemorrhoids, rough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief wherever the well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 is for the cure of all the changes, secondary symptoms, gonorrhea, and all diseases for which it has been too much taken to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of the system and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the blood system through the blood, and thereby eliminates all poisonous matter from the body, restoring, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of disipation, worry, overwork, early error, etc., and possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from exhausting influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION No. 3 is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price is 1/6 per box, 2/6 per dozen. In out the world, Price is 1/6 per box, 2/6 per dozen. In out the world, Price is 1/6 per box, 2/6 per dozen. In out the world, Price is 1/6 per box, 2/6 per dozen.

THERAPION No. 3 is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price is 1/6 per box, 2/6 per dozen. In out the world, Price is 1/6 per box, 2/6 per dozen. In out the world, Price is 1/6 per box, 2/6 per dozen.

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Intimations.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GOODS OF A. S. LATTI, Deceased.

ALL Claims against the Estate of the late: A. S. LATTI, Chief Engineer, S.S. "Katsang," who died at Sea on the 2nd August should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th day of September, 1909.

C. W. BECKWITH, Lieutenant, R.N., Harbour Master.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1909.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 501.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

Amendment of Form of Grant.

WITH reference to Government Notification No. 401 of the 2nd July, 1909, calling for Tenders for the Hongkong Opium Farm the following amendments are made in the "CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY THE GRANTEE" and the "FORM OF GRANT."

"Amendment of Conditions to be fulfilled by the Grantee."

After clause (5) insert the following:—
(5) (a) The Government to be at liberty at any time to depute persons to supervise the boiling and preparation of opium.

After clause (6) insert the following:—
(6) (a) To observe the following rules relating to searches in addition to those contained in the Ordinances:—

1. Whenever a house or floor of a house wholly in the occupation of one Chinese family has been unsuccessfully searched for opium, and whenever the Captain Superintendent of Police has reason to suspect that a search warrant for opium has been obtained on false information, the Grantee shall furnish confidentially to the Captain Superintendent of Police the name and address of the informer.
2. The badge required by section 6 of the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891, shall be worn outside the sleeve of every Excise Officer detailed for the searching of persons on public wharves or for executing Opium Warrants, and such badge shall show the Excise Officer's office and number.
3. Not more than five Excise Officers shall enter or be in a family house at the same time for the purpose of executing a search warrant, and each of such Excise Officers shall be provided with a dark lantern.
4. Excise Officers detailed to execute a search warrant shall allow themselves to be searched by the Police before leaving the Police Station from which they proceed to the search, and also on their way to the place to be searched.

Amendment of Grant.

The following clause shall be inserted after clause 7, and clause 8 shall be re-numbered 9:—

8. That the Grantee will observe the following rules relating to searches in addition to those contained in the Ordinances:—

1. Whenever a house or floor of a house wholly in the occupation of one Chinese family has been unsuccessfully searched for opium, and whenever the Captain Superintendent of Police has reason to suspect that a search warrant for opium has been obtained on false information, the Grantee shall furnish confidentially to the Captain Superintendent of Police the name and address of the informer.
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4. Excise Officers detailed to execute a search warrant shall allow themselves to be searched by the Police before leaving the Police Station from which they proceed to the search, and also on their way to the place to be searched.

N.B.—The above rules as to searches for illicit opium were accepted by the present Opium Farmer and have been enforced during the current Farm.

A. M. THOMSON,

Colonial Secretary.

43th August, 1909.

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PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

5.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 11.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes
11.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra cars at 5.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the

Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Broughton 1st April, 1909.

Intimation.

Powell's

Furnishing

Department

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

(FIRST FLOOR)

are making a special show of household and office furniture.

HIGH

grade examples of which may now be seen in our showrooms.

Completely finished and artistic bedroom suites, with teakwood bedsteads, "en suite," Dainty Writing Tables in attractive designs, Curio and Silver Tables, lined with silk and plush, and a host of other articles of a

CLASS

rarely seen previously in Hongkong.

We are steadily and consistently improving the tone and general finish of Colonial made furniture.

We are paying very special attention to the modern methods in Office Fittings, and have several examples of our work ready for inspection.

The Card-index system cabinet is a very special feature with us, and general office

FURNITURE

such as, Roll Top Desks, Typewriter Desks, may always be seen and the advantages of our makes, explained, by a visit to our showrooms.

OUR
ILLUSTRATIONS
OUR
TIME
OUR
EXPERTS
OUR
ADVICE
AT YOUR DISPOSAL

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
and
28, Queen's Road.
Opposite the Clock Tower.

Intimation.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN PALMER JUNE & CO., of 40 & 5, Eastcheap, London, England, Merchants, have, on the 14th day of May, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:

- The device of a monkey mounted upon a bowl.
- The device of an elephant showering water through its trunk on a baby elephant in a tub.

in the name of JOHN PALMER JUNE & CO., who claim to be the proprietors thereof. Trade Mark Number 1 is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:

- Class 23—(a) Co. 100 yarn and sewing cotton not on spools or reels.
- (b) Sewing cotton on spools or reels.

Class 33—Yarns of wool, worsted or hair.

Class 35—Miscellaneous:

- (1) Goods manufactured from ivory, bone or wood, not included in other classes.
- (2) Goods manufactured from straw or grass, not included in other classes.
- (3) Goods manufactured from animal and vegetable substances, not included in other classes.
- (4) Tobacco pipes.
- (5) Umbrellas, walking sticks, brushes, and combs.
- (6) Furniture cream, plate powder.
- (7) Tarpsauline, tents, rickcloths, rope, twine.
- (8) Buttons of all kinds, other than of precious metal or imitations thereof.
- (9) Packing and hose of all kinds.
- (10) Goods not included in the foregoing classes.

Trade Mark Number 1 has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:— Cotton piece goods of all kinds in Class 24 since August 1900.

Cotton goods not included in classes 23, 24 or 35 in Class 25 since 1900.

Cloths and stuffs of wool, worsted or hair in Class 34 since 1900.

Woolen and worsted and hair goods not included in Classes 33 and 34 in Class 35 since 1900.

Trade Mark Number 2 is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—

- Class 23—(a) Cotton yarn and sewing cotton not on spools or reels.
- (b) Sewing cotton on spools or reels.

Class 35—Cotton goods not included in classes 23, 24 or 35.

Class 33—Yarns of wool, worsted or hair.

Class 35—Woolen and worsted and hair goods not included in classes 33 and 34.

Class 30—Miscellaneous:

- (1) Goods manufactured from ivory, bone or wood, not included in other classes.
- (2) Goods manufactured from straw or grass, not included in other classes.
- (3) Goods manufactured from animal and vegetable substances, not included in other classes.
- (4) Tobacco pipes.
- (5) Umbrellas, walking sticks, brushes, and combs.
- (6) Furniture cream, plate powder.
- (7) Tarpsauline, tents, rickcloths, rope, twine.
- (8) Buttons of all kinds, other than of precious metal or imitations thereof.
- (9) Packing and hose of all kinds.
- (10) Goods not included in the foregoing classes.

Trade Mark Number 2 has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:—

Cotton piece goods of all kinds in Class 24 since 1900.

Cloths and stuffs of wool, worsted or hair in Class 34 since 1900.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 16th day of June, 1909.

WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

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THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HANG LAM CHONG (本林庄) of No. 104 Hollywood Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, have, on the 4th day of June, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The three characters (本林庄) Hang Lam Chong meaning the apricot grove, each character being printed on one of three apricots on a twig with leaves and apricot blossoms and below a picture scroll with curled edges showing three figures representing a mandarin in the centre, a "quire" on the right and an old man holding a staff on the left, the three combined forming the emblem of Blessings, Honour and Longevity, in front of the figures a white wine jar with blue spots thereon and a ladle therein, and on the said "scroll" lotus and other flowers in bloom with leaves and birds and an edging of key pattern at the top and bottom thereof.

in the name of HANG LAM CHONG (本林庄) who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants during the last six years in respect of the following goods:—

MEDICINAL WINE, in Class 3.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1909.

H. K. HOLMES,
Solicitor for the Applicants,
No. 54, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

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Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of August, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th August, to SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1909, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1909. [565]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 23rd August, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 23rd August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1909. [559]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1909, of TWO DOLLARS per Share.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, 25th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1909. [590]

Intimations.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche
& Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

本 隆 李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Appara-

tus to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.,

25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHANGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Venue, 6th August, 1909. [52]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

MARKS,

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then

H. R. H. The Duke of York, and

H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having

4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a

guarantee of good work and prompt execution.

My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly

harmless, and produce a charming effect not

attained by any other, as their composition is

only known to me. In tattooing unlike some

species of engraving, care must be taken to

have the work done in a perfect, high-toned

manner. In order to take special precautions

against possible danger, I use fresh materials

daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct

planned a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [58]

JAPANESE MONEY MARKET.

LOWERING OF FIXED DEPOSITS URGED.

The *Jiji Shimpō* recently had an article in which it refers to the great difficulty now experienced by the banks in Tokyo and elsewhere regarding the profitable disposal of the large amount of funds which are fast accumulating in their vaults, and counsels the lowering of fixed deposits as a means of relieving the pressure. The financial position of the associated Tokyo banks on July 24th last compared with the corresponding date during the last three years, is shown below:—

	CASH IN	DEPOSITS	LOANS	HAND
July 24, 1909.....	¥1,000	¥1,000	¥1,000	
" 1908.....	252,613	241,870	44,494	
" 1907.....	215,911	247,070	26,359	
" 1906.....	222,981	218,015	28,527	
" 1905.....	19,454	176,813	21,273	

As will be seen from the above, the amount of deposits at the Tokyo banks on July 24th, 1909, showed an increase of 37 million yen, or 17 per cent, as compared with the same date last year, while as regards loans, this year's figure is 5 million yen below that of 1908.

This state of affairs affects the interests of the banks in no small degree. Assuming the average rate of daily interest on deposits to be 1 sen per ¥100 and that on loans 2 sen, the banks have daily to pay out ¥3,700 more in interest and receive ¥1,000 less on loans than last year. This brings their daily loss to ¥4,700, or ¥1,700,000 in a year. In such circumstances, it is not surprising that the banks are suffering from a plethora of capital and from the lack of profitable employment for it. The official rate of interest on fixed deposits in Tokyo is 5 per cent, the daily interest on special current deposits 1 sen, and on ordinary current deposits 7 rin, but it is an open secret that some of the banks are paying more favourable rates to some clients. Interest on loans is not uniform, ranging between 1.3 and 1.8 sen, while that on call loans is 8 rin or under.

Supposing the average rate, on loans to be 1.5 sen (which is equal to 5.475 per cent. per annum), the difference between the interest on loans and fixed deposits is less than 0.5 per cent., so that the difficulties of the banks which aim at profiting by the difference between the two rates of interest may well be imagined.

For the relief of this embarrassing situation nothing is better calculated for the banks, continues the *Jiji*, than to drive away from their exchequer a large portion of the idle money known as fixed deposits on which a high interest is paid. As far as present appearances indicate, there is nothing in sight that will cause a particularly large demand on the funds in the market, while there are several factors, such as the redemption of loan bonds, the introduction of foreign money, etc., which will go to further, accentuate the sickness of the money market. The only means of relieving the existing pressure is to open a safety valve and let out a large portion of the deposits which have now grown to rather embarrassing proportions. The principal difficulty with the present situation is the accumulation of an extraordinarily large amount of deposits, not a decline in the amount of loans; for the latter, though slightly less than last year, is considerably larger than in 1906 and 1907, when the business boom was at its height. The carrying out of a lowering of interest on deposits would have the effect of reducing the amount of the latter to a more convenient level. The hesitation shown by bankers to do this is evidently owing to the apprehension entertained by them that if the interest on fixed deposits is lowered to below 5 per cent. the greater part, if not all, of them will be withdrawn from the banks and deposited elsewhere. This will no doubt prove true as the interest paid by the Post Office Savings Banks is a little over 5 per cent., while State and municipal securities bearing 5 per cent. interest can be bought below their face value. But whether so wholesale an exodus of funds will follow the lowering of interest as is feared by the bankers seems problematical. At any rate, there is scarcely any need for the bankers to worry about the removal of money which can only be retained at the payment of high interest and which may involve serious loss if long retained. The greater portion of the capital forming fixed deposits in this country is in the nature of fixed investments, and can hardly be regarded as a proper commercial fund. The sooner the ordinary banks are relieved of this kind of capital the better it will be for their welfare.—*Japan Chronicle*.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-MORROW,

the 18th August, 1909, at 11 A.M., at their

Salerooms, No. 8, Des Voux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

JAPANESE CURIOS

AND

CREPE,

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1909. [596]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

[58] Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

Intimations.

MOTHERS SHOULD KNOW.

The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. They are too weak and frail to resist. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation, its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on anæmia. The children like it, and it builds up their bodies; many little children owe their lives to it." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine, modern, scientific, and effective from the first dose. It never deceives or disappoints, and is the medicinal triumph of our time. "There is no doubt about it." Sold by chemists.

THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN AND CHINESE

USEFUL ARTICLES

OF

CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS

and TOYS

AT

VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season

Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIB-

BONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS,

LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRT-

INGS, ALPACAS, HOSIERY,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FOOT-

WEARS, &c., &c.

Prices and Samples on application.

Best attention to all Coast Port Orders.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [546]

O. G. MOOSA

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

IN

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETIERE GLOVES

IN

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1842.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water

make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Leadenhall Street, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH.

On August 11, 1909, at Shanghai, to the wife of Jas. D. Sullivan, a daughter.

DEATH.

At Soochow, L. Rubattel (formerly of Osaka, Japan), a native of Switzerland.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1909.

THE COST OF LIQUOR LICENCES.

It is said to say that not for many months has any question of legislative importance aroused so much interest among the general public of Hongkong as has been evoked by the proposed increase in the cost of liquor licences. Everybody knew or at least assumed that the Government, in its search for methods whereby the revenue of the Colony might be augmented in order to meet the loss entailed by the disappearance of the opium traffic, would pounce on the liquor trade, but few dreamed that the drastic measures proposed in the resolution submitted by the Colonial Secretary at the last meeting of the Legislative Council would be the form adopted by the Government. We may take it for granted that the resolution in question having been moved by the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, and supported by His Excellency the Governor will pass the Council, although there may be slight amendments in its original terms. Consequently the fact that argument on the essentials was postponed is no guarantee that even if the unofficials voted against the resolution in solid phalanx—which there is no likelihood of their doing—the new scheme would be defeated. Nevertheless, the subject is worthy of discussion, even although the opponents of the revised schedule of fees payable for licences ultimately find that they have been beating the air. At the present time the holders of certain hotel licences pay the Government \$2,400 for the privilege of dispensing liquor to the thirsty members of the community. That is a rather considerable sum taken in conjunction with the rent and taxes which have to be met, besides the expenses incidental to a business which largely depends for its success on the attractiveness of the premises, the personal service of the staff and the quality of the goods provided. But now it is proposed to have a sliding scale of fees based on the valuation of the premises, and in Victoria that scale starts at \$1,500 per annum where the premises do not exceed \$1,000 in value and runs up to \$6,000 where the valuation exceeds \$10,000 but is not more than \$20,000, with an additional tax of \$1,000 for every \$10,000 or part thereof in excess of \$20,000. We do not know what the Government assessor will set as the valuation to be placed on the Hongkong Hotel or the King Edward Hotel, but we should not think that it would be anything under \$20,000, seeing that the reconstruction of the former is estimated to cost not less than \$300,000. Now it is a well-known fact that as matters stand the holders of publicans' licences find it a difficult job to make both ends meet and it is only by the exercise of the most rigid economy and personal supervision that the average licensee manages to keep his head above water. Yet the Government have the temerity to suggest that not only will the publicans—hotel keepers and others—bithly pay the doubled and trebled increase on the cost of the licences, but will also induce the consumers of strong drink to contribute to the Treasury twice as much as they did before. As the Governor stated, "Our present revenue from spirits amounts to about two and a half lakhs, and the increase which we anticipate by this resolution will amount to from two to two and a half lakhs, probably nearer two. The Spirit Farm in the Straits Settlements realises, close on two and a half lakhs, and I think in all probability there is a larger liquor consuming population in this Colony than in the Straits Settlements. We, therefore, may say in round figures that consumers of liquor in this Colony pay about half, or less than half, what is paid by a similar section of the community in the Straits Settlements. I mention this simply as a matter of interest. I do not believe there is any opposition to the general principle that in our difficulties of revenue we should turn to the consumers of liquor and impose a slight increase on the sale of liquor in this Colony." To say that the cost of a licence which formerly was obtainable for \$200 a month is but slightly increased when the holder has to pay an additional \$200 a month is to make an assertion which will not bear examination. The presumption of the Government is that people who are not total abstainers will drink as much when the price of liquor is advanced by 50 or 100 per cent. as they do now. We doubt it very much, for a variety of reasons which we need not detail. If the Government desire to promote the cause of temperance it has gone the right way to work. We believe that when the new tariff goes into force there will be such a reduction in the number of those who indulge in stimulants either occasionally or habitually as will surprise even the totalitarians, to say nothing of the Government, and as that reduction will mean loss to the publicans they will have to increase still further the price of their liquors. That also means that many objectionable dens in the lower quarter of the city will be banished out of existence, resulting in a corresponding decrease in the fee returns and the falsification of the Government's estimate of the revenue derivable from the sale of liquor. We have no idea where the Governor obtained the information which led him to the conclusion that there is a larger liquor consuming population in Hongkong than in the Straits Settlements. Without appearing to malign our neighbours in the South we should say the reverse is actually the case, or at all events, there is nothing to choose between the two Crown Colonies. We remember a time when it was said of Singapore that hardly a single white resident went home at night perfectly sober, which was, of course, a vile slander—but certain facts must have led to such a view being expressed publicly. However that may be, the fact remains that Hongkong is quite as temperate as any other place in the Far East, which may not be saying very much but is at least an excuse for the proclivities of that portion of the community which indulges in what is popularly known as a revver after the day's work, and those who were temperate before will be much more so in future, while those foolish few who drank to excess will have to curb their appetites in accordance with the depth of their purse. His Excellency also spoke of the loss

port duty on spirits in England, where the publican's licence costs anything between £6 and £60, but although there is no import duty in Hongkong the cost of spirits is as high, if not higher, here as it is in the home country. The tariff of fees for licences ensures that, and what it will be when the tariff is increased by 100 to 200 per cent. we do not venture to predict. All this goes to show, we submit, that the reduced consumption of liquor will more than counterbalance the contemplated increase in revenue, and the Government instead of getting the five lakhs estimated will actually obtain less than the two and a half lakhs which are now returned in the shape of licence fees. The proposal that there should be a discrimination between the holders of licences in Victoria and those in Kowloon and elsewhere is eminently wise, but we rather fancy that the licence holders of Kowloon, even if they do pay a quarter less than the fees obtaining in Hongkong will not reap much benefit from the innovation. The Kowloon Hotel or the Bellevue Hotel (for example) are not likely to be assessed much under \$10,000, so that instead of paying \$2,400 per annum, they will be mulcted in anything up to \$6,000 or more. If they can afford to meet any such demand we shall be glad to hear it, but time will tell and we fear adversely. As for adjunct licences they should be done away with altogether, for they are nothing more or less than an inducement to the holders to evade the law and surreptitiously benefit at the expense of their neighbours. It must not be understood that we are against the scheme as a scheme. We agree that during a period of financial stringency the consumers of intoxicating liquor should be called upon to contribute an extra quota to the revenue of the Colony. Even the consumers themselves are not against the basic idea of the resolution, but they hold with many others that the scheme as it stands is preposterous. The belief that all publicans are rolling in wealth and that consumers of liquor will pay any price rather than miss their daily quantum is as old as the hills, but so far as Hongkong is concerned we have no faith in that assumption. We believe, on the contrary, that by the enactment of such an extortionate schedule the Government is proposing to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. A reasonable measure would probably have a chance of success but in this case the Government have been somewhat hasty in its determination to penalise the liquor trade. We say nothing of the decline in revenue from house property consequent on the disappearance of many of those who now hold licences, because that is too obvious to need discussion. What the Government has aimed at in this resolution is to secure a certain sum (estimated) at the least cost to itself and without involving the inauguration of additional machinery in its collection. That shuts out the proposition to impose an import duty on alcoholic liquors, because that would mean the establishing of a costly preventive service, which is out of the question. The argument that Hongkong would thereby lose its reputation as a free port is not worth consideration, for this is a domestic problem and has nothing to do with inter-port trade. With regard to the handing over of the liquor trade to a Spirit Farm, there is much to commend such a scheme. According to His Excellency the Governor, the objections are: "first, from the gross amount which is collected you have to deduct the farmer's profits. That is to say, you have to place a heavier burden upon the community than is necessary for the sole purpose of revenue, whereas in the scheme proposed in this resolution no extra machinery of any kind is required. In the second place, a Spirit Farm would, I believe, be unpopular; still, I think there is much to be said for that form of collection of duties. The farmer's profit, if the farm was combined with the Opium Farm, would not necessarily be large, because the machinery is already in his hand and he would be able to tender high. But there is the practical difficulty that if the farm was given to the successful tenderer for the opium there would be no competition." But when we delve further into the Governor's speech we discover that he has a sneaking regard for a Spirit Farm, for he said: "As to the unpopularity of a Farm, I don't think myself that is a very serious matter, if it were properly understood by the Chinese, because the search required in the case of spirits does not involve a search of the individual, nor does it involve the same minute and precise scrutiny of baggage as in the search for an article so easily concealed as opium. You will see from what I have said, gentlemen, that I hold no views on this subject one way or the other; in fact, in my opinion, the argument in favour of either method is very evenly balanced." We should have liked to have had something more definite on this point but in view of the fact that there is nothing to suggest the adoption of either scheme in the resolution we take it that the matter may be dismissed as beside the question. The question of the importation of liquor by clubs and private messes is also a factor which must be kept in mind, for grievous injury will certainly be done to the holders of licences when this new enactment comes into force.

should these be allowed to go free and unfettered. As Mr. Osborne said: "Some of them—clubs merely in name—are in reality nothing more or less than drinking halls to a very large extent. If the Government is bent on the further taxation of drink for the purpose of raising revenue, it seems to me only consistent that the club should be placed on an equal footing with the publican in this respect." Most people will agree with that view, which is sane and sensible besides being fair and reasonable. How the matter will end will be learnt on Friday when no doubt there will be a full dress debate on the subject at the Legislative Council, but we trust the unofficial members, impotent and tied as they are, will induce the Government to take a more equitable view of the situation, otherwise we fear that future events will prove how far the advisers of the Government have gone out of their reckoning.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A RUMOUR is current that Yuan Shih-kai will be appointed to office again.

VICEROY Chang Jao-chia took over the seal of his new office in Nanking on the 15th inst.

PRINCE Tsai Hui has decided to go abroad in the latter part of September to study the constitution of the navies of foreign countries.

WE are officially advised that a sub-agency of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, was opened at Klang in the Federated Malay States on 20th ult.

EIGHT boatmen and women, who were found obstructing the Wing Lok Street, Arsenal Street, and Eastern Street wharves with their sampans, were fined \$5 each in the Police Court, this morning.

FOR having a weighing machine which did not come up to the standard weight in his possession, a shopkeeper carrying on business in Queen's Road West, was summoned by Inspector Gourtley in the Police Court to-day, and fined \$50.

The local agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 31st July, 1909, amounted to 29,311.33 tons and the sales during the period, to 15,072.07 tons.

It was a small but acute boy who asked for a pennyworth of pills at the local pharmacy. "Certainly, my boy," said the kindly chemist. "Shall I put them in a box for you?" "O' course," responded the customer, "do you think I'm going to roll 'em home?"

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, a report was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health relative to certain houses to be dealt with under Section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903. Mr. A. W. Brewin submitted the following minute:—A report will be made of the temporary exemption granted to 239, Queen's Road Central.

News from various parts of the interior at this season speaks discouragingly for this year's rice crop, reports the *Siam Free Press*. There is by far too much water in many rice-growing districts and in some places the crop is completely destroyed owing to the heavy rains which have flooded many paddy plantations. Up to the present there is little hope of the waters subsiding and the outlook is rather pessimistic.

A FORT Arthur dispatch to Japan papers reports that Brigadier-General W. H. H. Waters, C.M.G., General Officer Commanding the British Forces in North-China, arrived there by the British dispatch vessel *Algeria* on Tuesday, August 3. The following day General Waters was the guest of honour at a luncheon given in the Officers' Club by General Osima, Governor-General of Kwantung, Vice-Admiral Tomioka, Commander-in-Chief of the Port, and other distinguished officers being present.

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha of this port has commenced the selling of Fushan coal with the fixed purpose of competing with the Kaiping in the local market, where the latter has long been enjoying the monopoly. Two thousand tons of Fushan coal was recently imported from Newchwang and disposed of, and the M.B.K. claim that it has been appreciated by the Chinese consumers. They are contemplating larger shipments before the Liao River is closed to navigation—*Peking & Tientsin Times*.

THE *Jiji* calls attention, according to a translation in the *Japan Gazette*, to a very brilliant star which may be seen in the eastern sky at midnight. This is Mars, which is now approaching our own planet. On September 18 the distance between the two planets will be 35,780,000 miles, being 2,000,000 miles nearer than in 1907, when the previous shortest distance was recorded. "Taking advantage of this phenomenon, specialists are now busily occupied in studying Mars, which can be easily distinguished from the other planets."

BOATING FATALITY.

FRENCH SEAMAN DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.

A Frenchman—a member of the crew of the French mail steamer *Ernest Simens*—lost his life in the harbour yesterday. The deceased, whose name was R. de Messina, accompanied by a few others, launched one of the ship's boats and went across to Lai-chi-kok for the purpose of getting some sand. On their way back to the ship, the boat sprang a leak, and within a few minutes became water-logged. The crew took to the water and started out to swim back to land, which was not so very far away. This the deceased could not do. He became exhausted and sank after a few strokes, before anything could be done by his companions to save him. The rest of the crew reached the shore and returned to Kowloon in sampans, where they communicated with the Water Police. The body of the deceased has not yet been recovered.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th August.

The Canton authorities have recently been more energetic than ever in the suppression of opium-smoking. The Government Anti-Opium Bureau here has notified the Magistrates of all districts in Kwangtung that they will be held responsible for the closing of all opium dens in the districts under their respective jurisdictions, so that if there are twenty dens or more found remaining open in a district, the name of the magistrate in charge will be placed on the record for neglect of duty; if there are fifty or more, he will be removed from office. A number of detectives has been sent by the Bureau to various districts to make a tour of inspection in this connection.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

With a view to avoiding troubles arising from the differences at present existing among the shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, President of the Company, left here on the 15th instant on the steamer *Chay Sang* for Shanghai, en route to Peking, apparently for the purpose of personally consulting with H.E. Chao Chih Tung on matters relating to the line, and to ask for special instructions in order to smooth over the strained relations among the shareholders.

WEST RIVER PATROL.

After having made a tour of inspection of the waterways of the West River, Admiral Li Chuo returned to Canton on the 15th instant. Admiral Li has now suggested further necessary reforms in the patrol service in order to check wholesale commitment of robberies.

FATSHAN INUNDED.

Owing to the heavy downrush of water which has been coming down the West River, the town of Fatshan was inundated knee-deep with water on the 14th instant.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The Canton Viceroy-designate, H.E. Yuan Shu Hsun, has officially informed the Canton authorities by wire that he arrived at Shanghai on the 15th instant and has applied for ten days' leave of absence from Peking, so that he will not be able to assume charge of the Liang Kwang Viceroyalty until about the end of the 7th moon.

APPLICATION FOR EXHUMATION.

FROM CHINESE PROTESTANT CEMETERY.

The following minute by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Head of the Sanitary Department, relative to an application for a permit to exhume remains from the Chinese Protestant Cemetery at Pokfulam for re-burial in a certain grave space in the Colonial Cemetery, was submitted at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:—

Mr. Chan Yui Tong, brother of Mr. Chai Siu Kai, is prepared to allow the latter to bury the remains of his mother, Kwok Shi, in one of his grave spaces in the Colonial Cemetery, where he has re-buried the remains of his own mother, and other members of the family. Please circulate to the members of the Board, who, I understand, are prepared to agree to this arrangement, though they unanimously refused Mr. Chai Siu Kai's application for a separate grave space at the meeting held on the 3rd August, 1909.

9th August, 1909.

Mr. A. Stelton Hooper minute:—What is the depth of the present grave and what will be the minimum space between ground surface and top of the coffin? Medical Officer of Health:—Death occurred in 1878 and therefore there is no objection to the transfer of the remains. Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin:—Approved, subject to M.O.H. reporting no sanitary objection.

A MARKET OFFENCE.

SAI-WAN-HO MARKET AS A SLEEPING PLACE.

This morning, in the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hasland, three coolies were charged with trespassing in the Sai-wan-ho Market, at Shau-ki-wan, yesterday. Inspector Collett, who prosecuted, said that the men were found asleep on empty stalls. They could not enter the market at night because it was closed, but they passed their time there during the day, and when they were not sleeping they were smoking and expectorating about the place. They had access in the avenue at the rear of the market, but would not go there. His Worship considered the offence a serious one. It was the first case of its kind and he imposed a fine of \$15 each, the option being a month's hard labour each. The fines were paid.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR WEICHOW.

OVER SEVENTY-FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th August.

On the morning of the 12th instant, a launch named *Ho On*, while leaving Weichow with a number of passengers on board bound for Ho Yuen, capsized near a place called Sun Ak Tsai, about three miles distant from Weichow, owing to a strong current which was running at the time. The passengers, numbering about a hundred, were thrown overboard, and cries of "Save life" rent the air. Unfortunately, no assistance was forthcoming at the time owing to the deserted state of the place. A number of those who were precipitated into the water and were able to swim either made their way to the river bank or caught hold of some drifting flotsam and thus gained a place of safety. These were only about twenty-five in number, while the rest, who were unable to swim, were drowned. It was not until late in the afternoon that the Weichow Chamber of Commerce received information of the catastrophe and at once sent out a number of men to the scene, who picked up sixteen corpses. A large number of corpses remain to be recovered. A launch has been chartered to cruise about in the river with a view to recovering the dead bodies of the unfortunate victims.

THE CENTRAL MARKET.

PROPOSED INNOVATION.

The following application received by the Sanitary Board for a "killing" room in the Central Market to be used as a fruit stall was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:—

Hongkong, 12th February, 1909.

Sir.—There are at present two vacant places in the Central Market formerly used for slaughtering poultry, but are now abolished which would be very suitable for the stalls where ladies could come right in and choose what ever they wanted instead of standing outside on the pavement while a lot of coolies stare at them. I know many ladies and gentlemen would like to taste the fruits but there being no respectable place in the market where one could do so.

Should I be able to obtain the above-mentioned stall, I shall have them nicely fixed up with a few chairs where customers could sit and wait while their vegetables or fruits are being weighed. Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHAS. HENRY KIM.
S. T. DUNN, Esq.,
Supl. B. and F. Department.

Mr. Adam Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, wrote as follows:—There rooms have been practically unoccupied since the new killing rooms were erected at the end of the market. They are only used at festival times and then are not crowded. I have already suggested in my reports on markets that one of them might be closed. I think it might be a good thing to let this as a stall for three years at the average rent of the other fruit stalls and at the end of that time its value would be better known. There are not too many fruit stalls.

30.7.09.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong minute:—I think the C.V.S.'s recommendation should be adopted.

Mr. A. Stelton Hooper:—Save there not been some other applications to rent this killing room for a fruit or vegetable stall before?

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin:—The poultry dealers who were turned out have first claim.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt:—I agree with the Registrar-General. If my memory serves me, I think the room is very dark and not particularly well ventilated. If they are to be used as stores, it is possible some structural alterations should be made.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—Was this room not required by the poultry dealers for storing poultry, and did they not offer to pay for the use of it?

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY FUND.

FURTHER CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Following are further Chinese subscriptions to the endowment and equipment fund of the Hongkong University:—

Already acknowledged.....	\$201,200
Ho Lai-sam.....	1,000
Hung Kwai-san.....	1,000
Lum Yee-ka.....	1,000
Chan Kiu-shan.....	500
Lei Shek-pang.....	500
Po Yick (contractor).....	500
Yu Yuk-chi.....	500
H. E. Yeung Shu.....	500
Chan Cheam-ram.....	500
She Tat-choy.....	250
Wo Fat-Opium Shop.....	200
Chan Chik-man.....	200
Ho Cheong-wo.....	200
Tung Kee.....	200
Kwok Lu-woon.....	200
Kwong Hip-long (shipbuilders).....	200
Wah Tse Yat-po.....	200
Nam Tai-hop.....	200
Tung Tai.....	200
Tsun Wai Yai-po.....	200
Mao Lu-wing.....	200
Hing Tai Hong.....	200
Yee Mai Company.....	200
Kung Hing Company.....	200
Shan Shing.....	200
Yee Hing.....	200
Kwong Man Loong.....	200
Wing Lun.....	200
Seng On Company.....	200
Sin Sin Chee.....	200
Total.....	\$211,100

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

TSINGTAU UNIVERSITY.

REGULATIONS APPROVED.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 16th August.

The regulations for the Tsingtau University established by the German Government have been submitted to and approved by the Ministry of Education.

The Ministry has despatched officials to Tsingtau to make inquiries as to the University.

SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

PROPOSED DENUNCIATION.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 16th August.

It is proposed by the Censors to present a joint memorial denouncing the Shanghai Taotai, H.E. Tsai Nai-huang.

THE REGENT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICIALS TO REPORT TO THE GRAND COUNCIL.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 16th August.

The Prince-Regent has given instructions that all officials after their audience with His Imperial Highness should proceed to the chambers of the Grand Council and report his instructions so that they might be noted by the Council.

A monthly statement of all such instructions should be submitted to the Regent by the Grand Council.

H.E. KAO ERH CH'EN.

APPOINTMENT TO THE WAIWUPU.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 16th August.

An Imperial edict was issued on the 13th inst. appointing H.E. Kao Erh Ch'ien first secretary of the Waiwupu.

Before he arrives to take up his new duties, Taotai Kwan will act for him.

FAR EASTERN SHIPPING.

PROSPECTS OF COMPETITION FROM THE JAPANESE.

Trade in the East, and shipping in particular, says *Fairplay*, were exceedingly bad when I passed over the ground in March and April of this year. In Hongkong I heard that most of the time-chartered boats which had hitherto been engaged in the China coasting trade had been sent home for good, and that out of some 140 only about 30 vessels remained on the coast. In Shanghai the same tale was told, and in Japan I was informed that out of a total tonnage of 1,400,000 of mercantile steam shipping owned by Japan 400,000 tons were laid up.

As regards the future of Japanese shipping, I am of opinion that the low wages and cheap victualling will enable Japanese shipowners to successfully compete against Europeans, and to gradually displace many European vessels now employed in the China trade: at present lack of funds is the principal impediment.

INSTRUCTIONS have lately been issued to all commanders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's vessels on the trans-Pacific service, that, on arriving at Yokohama on the west-bound trip, they should have in readiness a full statement of all wireless telegraphic messages exchanged en route either with the *Empress* or with Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers. Particulars of position will be given of time during which the two ships were in communication and any other items of public interest. Similar statements are also to be got ready for the vessels' arrival at Shanghai and Hongkong, and the information will be immediately handed out to the newspapers for publication. In the same way reports of messages exchanged on the eastward trip are to be prepared for delivery at Yokohama and Vancouver. The convenience of this arrangement from the point of view of the travelling public speaks for itself.

THE ICE CASE.

EVIDENCE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

To-day was the eighth day's hearing of the case in which the Hongkong Milling Company, Limited, are suing Messrs. Arnold, Karberg and Company to recover the sum of \$100,000 for alleged breach of warranty.

Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Compton presided. Sir Hen. J. Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. John Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants' case was in the hands of Mr. Duncan McNeill and Mr. C. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. P. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon.

When the case resumed, Mr. Cruickshank, an engineer of the defendant firm, was called. He said he joined the firm in 1905. He knew Mr. Rennie and saw very much of him. The witness was approached by Mr. Rennie in the early part of 1906 on the subject of the erection of an ice plant at Junk Bay. This subject was very frequently discussed between them. The witness thought Mr. Rennie had some knowledge of ice plants. As far as witness knew Mr. Rennie had the information regarding ice manufacturers. At that time witness had the idea of selling Mr. Rennie an ice plant.

After mentioning the different kinds of machinery he had sold to Mr. Rennie, on behalf of his firm, witness stated that he also sold to the same gentleman a Brunswick can ice plant. There was some trouble regarding the pump. The machine, originally, was to be used with fresh water for cooling purposes, but this was soon altered by Mr. Rennie, who substituted salt water. The pump was soon removed.

Mr. Slade took objection to the evidence. He said his friend should not go into the question of the machinery. If he was going to continue, he, Mr. Slade, would have to pick the machinery to pieces. It was a question of the product, not the means of the product which was produced. If his friend wanted to deal with every part of the plant, then the case would last another four or five days.

Mr. McNeill said that he wanted to show that his clients had supplied a complete ice plant.

Mr. Slade said that the inference drawn was that the plant they provided was the best in the world, and so was the ice produced.

Mr. Cruickshank, at this point, went into technicalities. He explained at some length the working of an ice plant, how the ice was produced, and how the water was boiled, etc., etc.

Under cross-examination, the witness said that the scale produced was not drawn to vertical scales. He was then called upon to explain certain parts of the ice plant. Water under high pressure and allowed to flow out was not super-saturated with air, the witness went on. The reason why bubbles are left in a glass after the water had been drawn from a pipe at high pressure, was not because they contained air, but on account of the water striking a surface.

When the Court resumed after theiffin adjournment, Mr. A. H. Ough, an architect and civil engineer, of Messrs. Leigh and Orange, was called. He said he had made some inspection of ice of both companies, and his report was made in writing, which was read to the Court, by Mr. McNeill. The report gave the time taken to melt samples of the ice produced by the two concerns. That showed that there was very little difference in the time taken for the two companies' ice to melt.

Mr. Slade, (cross-examining)—Did you take the temperature of the ice?

Witness—No.

And you took for the experiment a bad piece of the Ice Company's ice?—No.

How do you know that?—I took the first piece that came along. I did not choose it myself.

But the piece you took had many holes in it?—No.

Mr. McNeill—Besides the size and shape you did not look for any particular kind of ice?—No.

And what did you do with the ice?—I took it to my flat.

How far away is your flat from the ice depot?—Two minutes' walk.

And was it in your flat you held the experiment?—No.

And how long was it after you reached your flat that you held the experiment?—Five minutes.

With this, the case for the defence closed, and Mr. McNeill addressed the Court shortly. He said that what the plaintiffs had to prove, was that there was a warranty and that it was broken, also that their ice was the same as that of the Ice Company's product and that it was marketable. If not, there was no consideration for that warranty, and, therefore, it must fail.

Mr. Alabaster also addressed the Court on the subject of the terms of the warranty.

Counsel pointed out that Mr. Rennie warranted to supply the Ice Company with ice for ten years, and he warranted for the ice plant for the defendants for one year. The two warranties were not identical. This was very important for the defendants' case.

Mr. Alabaster was still continuing his address when our representative left the Court.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

SWIMMING FETE.

The Victoria Recreation Club are holding another of their Swimming Fetes on Saturday afternoon, the 28th August, commencing at 4 p.m. and judging from the list of events a good afternoon's sport will no doubt result. The Water Polo match will be contested between picked men and a splendid match will doubtless be the outcome.

The Programme is as under:—

- 1.—One Length Handicap.
- 2.—Running Header from Springboard.
- 3.—Two Lengths Handicap.
- 4.—Throwing Polo Ball.
- 5.—Team Race.
- 6.—Water Polo.

SALE OF THE "HYGGIA."

LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT.

The following letter from Government relative to the use of Kennedy Town Hospital for the treatment of small-pox and the sale of the hospital bulk *Hyggia*, was considered at the Sanitary Board meeting this afternoon:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,

28th July, 1909.

Sir,—I am directed to state for the information of the Sanitary Board that, upon the recommendation of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, supported by Dr. Stedman, His Excellency the Governor has decided to effect a retrenchment in the Colonial expenditure by using the Kennedy Town Hospital for the treatment of small-pox and by selling the hospital bulk *Hyggia*. His Excellency has also decided at the request of the Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital that leave should be given to the Chinese community to use their Infectious Diseases Hospital at Kennedy Town for the treatment of small-pox, and the necessity of the construction of a new small-pox hospital, under the auspices of the Tung Wah Hospital, has thus been obviated.—I am, etc.,

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.The Secretary,
Sanitary Board.COMPANY PROMOTION
IN HONGKONG.

OPINIONS IN SHANGHAI.

The following letters on the above subject appear in the *N. C. D. News*:

Sir,—In your comments under the above heading in to-day's issue of your paper you state, "The specific instance to which the writer alludes... is not a violation of the Hongkong Ordinances nor would it be a violation of the English Company Acts." This would undoubtedly be so according to the Companies Acts of 1900, but there can be no doubt whatever that, in the instance referred to, there would have been a violation of the existing Acts. One of the weak points of the Act of 1900 was that relating to the issue of prospectuses, and this weakness was so apparent that drastic amendments were inserted in the Acts of 1907 and 1908. As it now stands, the English Companies Act states, *inter alia*:

"Sec. 80, ss. 2.—A copy of every such prospectus signed by every person who is named therein as a director or proposed director of the company or by his agent authorized in writing, shall be filed for registration, and no such prospectus shall be issued until a copy thereof has been filed for registration."

ss. 5.—If a prospectus is issued without a copy thereof being so filed, the company and every person who is knowingly a party to the issue of the prospectus shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5 for every day from the date of the issue of the prospectus until a copy thereof is so filed.

"Sec. 285, ss. 2.—The expression 'prospectus' means any prospectus notice, circular, advertisement or other invitation inviting the public to subscribe for or purchase any shares or debentures of a company."

Even under the Hongkong Ordinance I presume a company must be properly registered before it can trade as a limited liability concern.

I am, etc.

H. P. KING.

Shanghai, August 11, 1909.

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. H. P. King is a little too positive in stating that it is illegal by English law to issue the prospectus of a company before the company has been incorporated. Section 80 of the Consolidated Act of 1908 clearly contemplates the possibility of a prospectus being issued prior to incorporation as it commences as follows:

"Every prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company or in relation to any intended company shall be dated, etc."

It is clearly illegal by English law to issue a prospectus before the same has been filed for registration, but it is apparently legal and practicable to file such prospectus for registration before filing the memo and articles for registration. Your correspondent appears to have been confused between the regulations providing for the filing of a prospectus for registration and the regulations providing for the filing of the memorandum and articles for registration, which are two quite different things.

It would naturally be expected that a company established outside the United Kingdom should have to comply with the same conditions as a company established in the United Kingdom. There is, however, nothing in the Act of 1908 to this effect, although there are provisions specifically relating to companies established outside the United Kingdom. Section 274, subsection 4, merely provides that "every company to which this section applies, and which uses the word 'Limited' as a part of its name, shall in every prospectus inviting subscriptions for its shares or debentures in the United Kingdom state the country in which the company is incorporated."—I am, etc.,

H. P. KING.

* * * Prior to the arrival of the above letter we had received word from Mr. King that he had overlooked the point raised by "H."—Ed.

COMMERCIAL.

Following are further alterations in Messrs. K. S. Kadonrie & Co.'s share list to-day:—

Shanghai Docks 7 1/2 sales
Hongkows 144 "

Chinese Engineering 188 "

Somatas 146 buyers

Ewos 1355 "

Langkai 1,015 sales

Perak 295 "

5 p.m.

ALCOHOL VERSUS OPIUM.

"England, with all thy faults I love thee still," was the exclamation of some one, evidently for the moment carried away in a sudden outburst of patriotic enthusiasm. Nations, like individuals, no doubt have their certain particular faults and weaknesses, some more predominant than others. There is no place at the present day where the efforts of the social reformer, or the Societies for the ameliorating of the misery and wretched condition under which human beings exist, for the improvement of the condition of the poor, and for the suppression of many forms of sin, vice and corruption, than in England, or rather in most of the larger cities throughout the British Isles. No doubt tales could be related by the police authorities, the city missionaries, by the authorities in charge of the Immense refuge bearing the name of its founder, Dr. Barnardo, or testimony without limit could be given by the veteran 'General' Booth, of the extent to which misery, sin, squalor and vice are rampant in the metropolis itself, in London, the richest city in the world.

Notwithstanding all the need of the efforts of philanthropists and the charitably disposed, so glaringly required at their own doors, numerous religious and other 'busy bodies' or 'faddists' will persist in ignoring the existence of the same. The motto, that 'charity begins at home' is either forgotten or ignored, and their efforts at amelioration are directed towards other races of mankind, races of other creeds and colour, thousands of miles away.

The most prominent question towards which their efforts have been directed of recent years, as far as this part of the world and the Far East generally, are concerned, is, without doubt, the much discussed opium question, concerning which the latest papers from home give accounts of some meetings of various societies, which have been held with the view of accelerating the final extinction of the 'vice.' A common saying, is to the effect that we all have our vices; and, if opium be the chief 'vice' of the Chinese, undoubtedly 'drink' is the chief 'vice' of the English people. Scenes of vice may be witnessed any night in the London gin palaces of the lower quarters of the city, compared with which nothing on a similar scale so degrading can ever be found in the Orient.

One of the principal meetings held was that of the Edinburgh Committee for the Suppression of Opium Smoking in China, at which the principal speakers were the Venerable Archdeacon Moule, formerly of Shanghai, and the Solicitor General for Scotland, Mr. Arthur Dewar, K.C., M.P., etc., a son of the chief managing director of the eminent whisky distilling firm of that name, whose brands are not only so well-known in these parts, but who have also the honour of being distillers under 'Royal Patronage.' The speech of the Archdeacon contains little that is either interesting or novel, with the exception of his remark that "the 'vice' was fast being extinguished, and that Young China was not smoking opium." It will be the hope of all that these two statements may be true, but it has been already made public, and now without considerable foundation, that if 'Young China' are not taking to opium, they are taking to alcohol in place. The picture of Mr. Dewar denouncing the 'vice,' the son of one of the wealthiest families in Britain, and who owes the position he holds largely owing to the profits derived from the produce of another 'vice,' which equally enslaves the people, has very much the appearance of Satan reproving sin.

He again reiterated the fact of his being a comparatively recent 'convert' to the 'cause,' and which had been brought about by his being 'heckled' on the question whilst addressing some meetings of the electors of the constituency he represents in Parliament, concluding with the remarks that he had found the Report of the Royal Commission had misled him, that he had found the report was not in accordance with the evidence, and that from beginning to end, the wars, treaties and diplomacies were all shameful things for Great Britain. It will be remembered that, during the sitting of the Conference at Shanghai, the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, speaking at the Westminster Bible School, made a fervid and impassioned appeal to his hearers 'to cry out to God day and night that the findings of the Conference might be in harmony with his will,' and that Prayer meetings were accordingly held, and Divine inspiration was implored to enlighten the sitting of the Conference, spiritual and temporal weapons being thus employed, with zealous perseverance, and nothing being left undone to move the powers in Heaven above and on the Earth beneath.

Note of the reports of the other meetings contain much that is either new or interesting, with the exception of one held in far New Zealand, by that pious sect or body, the Society of Friends, commonly known as "Quakers," but which is too lengthy to bear reproduction here.

As we have already remarked, it seems a great pity that equal enthusiasm is not displayed nearer home. The ravages, misery and crime caused by drink are innumerable, filling gaols, hospitals and asylums, reducing many from affluence to want, or finally ending in the disease so commonly known as D. T.'s when sleep, gentle sleep, nature's sweet restorer, is banished, and, as regards the victims,

"Ten thousand demons haunt him day and night
Hunt him like a fiend in darkness and in light."

—*Prædicator.*

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

SEVENTH ROUND.

To-morrow afternoon at 5.30 p.m. the B.O.C. will meet the 88th Co. R.G.A. to play off their match in the above round, and at 6 p.m. the Victoria Recreation Club will play the 83rd Co. R.G.A.

THE RETRENCHMENT SCHEME.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF POST OF ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The following minute is by Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Head of the Sanitary Department:—

His Excellency has instructed me to ascertain whether the members of the Board concur with me in stating that only two Medical Officers of Health are now required and not three. I proposed to refer the matter to members in connection with the Retrenchment Committee's proposals; as the matter is urgent, however, I should like to bring it forward at the next meeting in the form of a resolution: "That the Board recommends that there should in future be one Assistant Medical Officer of Health only and that the post of 2nd Assistant Medical Officer of Health be abolished as soon as convenient, and that arrangements be made with the Medical Department for the loan of a medical officer during the absence on leave, etc., of either the Medical Officer of Health or the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, to discharge the duties of a sanitary adviser to the Board and the Department."

13.8.09.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong (minuted)—I think one A.M.O.H. is quite enough.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper.—With the large amount of mortuary work to be done by A.M.O.H. it is doubtful if the proposed retrenchment is advisable.

Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams.—I think that this is a wise and suitable retrenchment and I don't agree with the minute of Mr. Shelton Hooper that the amount of work in the mortuary is likely to give any serious trouble.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak.—I agree with Dr. Fitzwilliams.

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown.—This cannot be considered satisfactorily without full discussion in Committee as to present duties of the A.M.O.H. and some explanation of the reasons why the post can be now abolished.

Director of Public Works.—I think, too, some explanation and discussion is necessary.

A COOK IN TROUBLE.

ACCUSED OF ROBBERY HIS EMPLOYER.

A warrant, having been issued some time ago, was executed yesterday by Detective-sergeant Grant, and a man giving the name of Li Lin was taken into custody accused of theft. The complainant was Cheung Kai Hing, a shopkeeper doing business at 3, New Street.

Li Lin was, until the 28th July last, engaged as cook to the complainant. On that day the shopkeeper left the shop to transact some business, and on his return he discovered that the cook was missing. It was then that he found out that his room had been entered and a box, containing a silver watch with gold chain attached, a piece of jade stone, a jade ear-drop, a \$10 gold piece and a gold locket, the total value being \$137, gone.

The matter was reported to the police, a warrant was issued, and accused was arrested yesterday on his return from Canton.

In the Police Court, this morning, he was charged with the offence, to which he pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned.

Intimations.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, GARDEN ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Memoranda sent April 1909

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Hongkong, 17th August, 1909.

(47)



Shipping—Steamers.

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RAILWAY CO.'S
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Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

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12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER 31 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.
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"MONTEAGLE" SATURDAY, SEPT. 18TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, OCT. 22ND.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 25TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, NOV. 12TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 16TH.	

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SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Government.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

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HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43.

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For Steamship On

SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"KWONGSANG" WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug, Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHOYSANG" FRIDAY, 20th Aug, Noon.
TIENSIN VIA WEIHAWEI & CHEONGSHING	SATURDAY, 21st Aug, 5 P.M.
CHEFOO	"LOONGSANG" FRIDAY, 20th Aug, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"FOOKSANG" TUESDAY, 24th Aug, Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"YUENSANG" FRIDAY, 27th Aug, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG" FRIDAY, 27th Aug, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" TUESDAY, 31st Aug, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occurring 24 Days).

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Nomany* and *Shanghai* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and return at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1909.

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For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"CHIN HUA"	19th Aug, 4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	"CHANGHOU"	19th "
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"LUOHOW"	19th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	20th "
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	22nd Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	24th 3 P.M.
OSBU & ILOILO	"KALFONG"	24th 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHU"	26th "
WEIHAWEI & TIENSIN	"HUICOW"	26th "
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	29th Daylight.

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FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chenau*, *Linan*, *Chinkau*)

with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

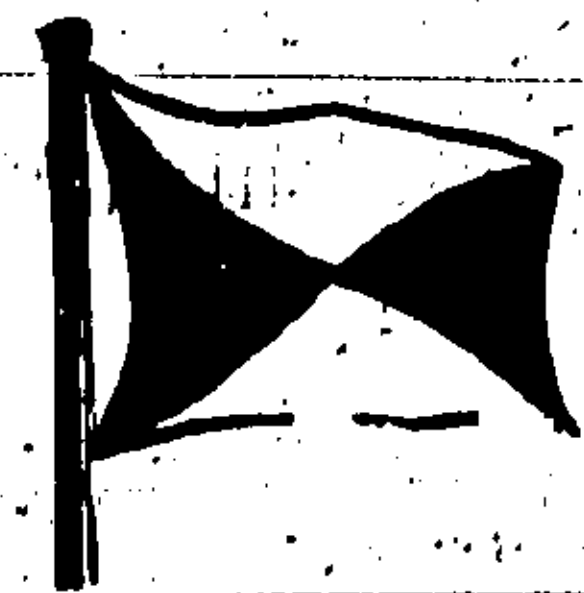
N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 56.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA.
CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	2540	R. W. Alwood	MANILA	SATURDAY, 31st Aug, at 5 P.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 28th Aug, at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	5,000 tons gross	Sail 30th Aug, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	5,000 "	" 25th Oct, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	" 10th Dec, 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1909.



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For Steamers Tons Leaves

TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU AND YOKO.	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,178	SATURDAY, 28th Aug, at Noon.
HAMA	Capt. T. Saitou		

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
SHANGHAI Via SWATOW, AMOI and FOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	6,178	THURSDAY, 19th Aug, at 10 A.M.
AMOI	Capt. T. Saitou		
ANPING Via SWATOW and AMOI	"SOSHU MARU"	6,178	SATURDAY, 21st Aug, at 10 A.M.
AMOI	Capt. T. Sugi		
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOI	"DAIJIN MARU"	6,178	SUNDAY, 22nd Aug, at 10 A.M.
	Captain Y. Kaburaki		

A special reduction of 20% on 1st and 2nd Class Fare to Fochow will be made during the months of August and September.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—

First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passengers, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1909.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES, 1909.

MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

AWA MARU, Capt. A. Keith, Tons 6500, WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug, at Daylight.

TAMBA MARU, Capt. O. H. Butler, Tons 6500, WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKO, KAICHI, SHIMIDZU AND YOKOHAMA.

SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 6500, TUESDAY, 14th Sept, at 4 P.M.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY, 19th Aug, at Noon.

ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE, KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6500, FRIDAY, 1st Oct, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE, TAKASAKI MARU, Capt. A. Mocker, Tons 5000, TUESDAY, 24th Aug, at Noon.

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, KANAGAWA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 6500, FRIDAY, 20th Aug, at 5 P.M.

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mura, Tons 9000, FRIDAY, 27th Aug, at 5 P.M.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000, WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept, at Noon.

BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, BOMBAY MARU, Capt. W. A. Evans, Tons 5000, FRIDAY, 20th Aug, at Noon.

AND COLOMBO, BOMBAY MARU, Capt. W. A. Evans, Tons 5000, FRIDAY, 20th Aug, at Noon.

1 Cargo only.

2 Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—

EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOVA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger-Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Mishima Maru (Capt. A. E. Moses).....At out Wednesday, 25th August.

Atsuta Maru (Capt. W. Thompson).....About Wednesday, 22nd September.

Miyasaki Maru (Capt. T. Mura).....About Wednesday, 30th October.

Kitano Maru (Capt. F. E. Cope).....About Wednesday, 17th November.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS

BETWEEN

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 31ST AUGUST, 1909.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 4 months.

YOKOHAMA RETURN. KOBE RETURN. MOJI RETURN. NAGASAKI RETURN.

1st Class.....\$120 \$110 \$900 \$50

2nd ".....\$80 \$70 \$60 \$30

Option of call between calling ports in Japan.

For further particulars, apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, OCEYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"CALEDONIA."

Captain W. Hayward, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this

for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 21st

August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo

for the above Ports in connection with the

Company's S.S. *Montgolfier*, 5,000 tons, from

Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which

is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement)

will be transhipped at Colombo into the

Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles

and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will

be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Caledonia*, due in London on 3rd October, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until

4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents

and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1909.

[4]

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE

TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT TO SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL DUPELLE,"

expected to arrive on or about the 19th

August.

For further particulars apply to

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909.

[5]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRAWADI,"

Captain W. Gray Williams, will be despatched

on above about 21st August.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909.

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"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSIRE"

Captain Daniel, will be despatched as above

on or about 25th August.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the

excellent accommodation provided by this

well-known Steamship, which is specially

adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted

with refrigerating machinery, and electric fans

in staterooms. Doctor and Stewardess are

carried. FARE TO LONDON £35.

For further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909.

[567]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LEITH.

THE Steamship

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. B. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 } \$14,500,000 \$150,000	\$2,006,234	Final of £2 and bonds of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/81 = \$26.014	41 % \$1,030 sellers London £95.5/-
National Bank of China, Limited	10,000	£7	£6	{ £4,000 } £150,000	\$10,213	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Onion Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 } \$22,737 \$411,000 \$185,000 Tia. 150,000 Tia. 300,747 Tia. 118,277	none	\$14 for 1907	71 % \$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £150,000 } £100,000 £100,000	Tia. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	51 % Tia. 120.9a. & b
Onion Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,500,000 } \$199,848 \$108,848 \$68,809	\$9,464,911	Final of \$17 making \$17 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	51 % \$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	18,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 } \$804,405 \$199,564	\$7,763	\$12 and bonds \$3 for 1907	71 % \$235
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$438,668 \$13,803	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	71 % \$115 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$168,711	\$27 for 1907	8 % \$350 sales
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$15	{ \$7,000 } \$254,638 \$250,000	\$1,085	\$1 for 1906	7 % \$36
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 } \$250,000 \$250,000	Nil.	24 for year ending 30.6.1908	71 % \$311 ex. ex. div.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,770	Interim of \$14 for account 1909	71 % \$311 ex. ex. div.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£1	{ £100,000 } £100,000 £100,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154	71 % \$60
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£1	{ £100,000 } £100,000 £100,000	£68,817	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	71 % \$60
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 } \$100,000 \$100,000	\$3,121	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 % \$26 ex. and b.
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$100,000 } \$100,000 \$100,000	\$48,803	\$0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	31 % \$151 sales
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	31 % \$137 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$125,893	\$3 for 1907	\$10 buyers
Perak-Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tia. 50	Tia. 50	{ Tia. 100,000 } Tia. 100,000 Tia. 100,000	Tia. 9,173	Tia. 31 for year ending 31.8.08	Tia. 295 sellers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £1,000,000 £1,000,000	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 % Tia. 184 sales
Rioh Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	10,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £1,000,000 £1,000,000	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	\$8 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,101	Final of \$14 making \$34 for 1907	\$60
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$38,078	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	121 % \$61
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	{ Tia. 1,000,000 } Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 1,000,000	Tia. 6,161	Final of Tia. 24 for year ending 31.12.08	61 % Tia. 791 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	{ Tia. 1,000,000 } Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 1,000,000	Tia. 22,818	Final of Tia. 6 making Tia. 10 for 1908	61 % Tia. 145
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	{ Tia. 1,000,000 } Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 1,000,000	Tia. 4,134	Tia. 6 for year ending 31.12.09	51 % Tia. 105 sales
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue.	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,955	Final of \$1 making \$6 for 1908	\$75 ex. ex. b.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$36,475	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	\$45 b. new
Hempshy Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	\$102 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$278	\$14 for 1908	\$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tia. 50	Tia. 50	{ Tia. 1,523,045 } Tia. 1,523,045 Tia. 1,523,045	Tia. 742,404	Interim of Tia. 3 for account 1909	64 % Tia. 118 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,068	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	81 % \$44
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tia. 50	Tia. 50	{ Tia. 1,500,000 } Tia. 1,500,000 Tia. 1,500,000	Tia. 8,820	Tia. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	44 % Tia. 134 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 % \$8 sellers
Institutional Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tia. 75	Tia. 75	{ Tia. 1,750,000 } Tia. 1,750,000 Tia. 1,750,000	Tia. 8,372	Tia. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	Tia. 90 sellers
Loan-keung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	{ Tia. 1,000,000 } Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 1,000,000	Tia. 4,829	Tia. 4 for 1908	Tia. 108 buyers
Sey Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tia. 500	Tia. 500	{ Tia. 1,172 } Tia. 1,172 Tia. 1,172	Tia. 1,591	Tia. 50 for 1906	Tia. 410 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,500 } £1,500 £1,500	£648	1/10 per share for 1918	10 % \$91 ex. div.
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil.	\$1.10 for 1908	8 % \$13 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 31.2.06	\$61 sellers
China Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	80 cents for 1908	81 % \$9.65 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,407	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	71 % \$104 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 % \$8.20 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,756	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 % \$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$170	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 % \$202 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,915	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	121 % \$195 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$7,616	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	81 % \$13 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,790	2nd Quarterly div. of Tia. 121 for account 1909	4 % Tia. 1,012 sales
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw in Nederlandsch Oost-Indië	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tia. 547,500 } Tia. 547,500 Tia. 547,500	Tia. 116,682	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/- paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 % \$14 sales
Pak Tramways Company, Limited	55,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,204	None	3 % \$3 buyers
Pak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,204	None	3 % \$3 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,204	None	3 % \$3 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tia. 20	Tia. 20	{ Tia. 24,820 } Tia. 24,820 Tia. 24,820	Tia. 5,250	Final Tia. 5 making Tia. 8 for 1908	44 % Tia. 146 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$56,602	None	8 % \$23 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$136	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	5 % \$11 sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	61 % \$13 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 5,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	61 % \$8.10 sales
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	61 % \$4 sellers
William Powell Limited	11,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3.95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...
RUBBERS.							
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	45,500	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £1,000,000 £1,000,000	none	30 % - 6/- per share for year 1908	...
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (partly paid)	103,500	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £1,000,000 £1,000,000	£11,105	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	6,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £1,000,000 £1,000,000	none	None	...
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	24,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £1,000,000 £1,000,000	none	None	...
Do. do. (contributory)	24,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £1,000,000 £1,000,000	£8,784	None	...
Highland & Lowland Rubber Co., (fully paid)	121,414	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £1,000,000 £1,000,000	none	None	...
Do. do. (contributory)	121,414	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £1,000,000 £1,000,000	£1,810	3 % for year ending 30.6.08	...
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	18,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £1,000,000 £1,000,000	none	60 % for year 1908	...
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	920,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £1,000,000 £1,000,000	none	7 % for year 1908	...
Do. do. (7% pref.)	10,300	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £1,000,000 £1,000,000	£4,000	15 % for year ending 31.12.08	...
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	...
Do. do. (8% pref.)	2,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$6,722	None	...
Leadbury Rubber Estates Limited	62,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £1,000,000 £1,000,000	none	None	...
Do. do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 } £1,000,000 £1,000,000	none	None	...

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimations.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS

DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS.

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,

AGENTS.

Advertisement for Denmark's Pride and Heymans Butter. It features the brand name in a decorative script, a small illustration of a butter tub, and the text "HEYMANS BUTTER". Below this, it says "SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents." and "358".

Advertisement for Remington Typewriters. It features the brand name "REMINGTON" in large letters, followed by "TYPEWRITERS" and "WITH ALL REQUISITES." Below this, it says "SIEMSEN & CO." and "SOLE AGENTS." and "1st August, 1909".

Advertisement for Vetarzo Brain and Nerve Food and Vetarzo Blood Medicine. It features the brand name "VETARZO" in large letters, followed by "BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD." and "BLOOD MEDICINE." Below this, there is a detailed description of the medicine's benefits and a list of agents: "Agents for India: - TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA."

Advertisement for Para Venda. It features the text "PARA VENDA." and "THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD." Below this, it says "GRANDE sortimento de LIVROS" and "de MISSA em Portuguez, encader-nados em lindas capas de phantasia e de diversas cores." It also mentions "Precos modicos." and "THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed." Below this, it says "GRACA & CO., 27, Des Voeux Road." and "SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers." and "Hongkong, 8 Junho de 1909" and "Hongkong, 10th March, 1908."

Advertisement for Dentistry. It features the text "Dentistry." and "DR. M. H. CHAUN, THE LATEST METHOD of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 11th April, 1909." Below this, it says "TSIN TING, LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY. STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILL STREET. REASONABLE FEES. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 10th March, 1909."